

NEW SPECIES OF TRICHOPTERA FROM CUBA

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The three species included in this paper were collected by Dr. M. W. Sanderson of the Illinois Natural History Survey on an expedition to the West Indies.

This paper has been supported by a research grant from the National Science Foundation.

Types of the species herein described are deposited in the collection of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

PSYCHOMYIIDAE

Polycentropus rosarius, new species.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Color cinnamon brown to yellow. Antennae light yellow with darker sutures; body brownish-yellow; wings with small hyaline areas at crossveins r-m, m and m-cu. Wing venation and general form typical for genus. Male genitalia, fig. 1A, 1B, 1C; tenth tergite semimembranous, incised on meson, with auxiliary lobes at apex and on dorsal surface of each of the main lobes, fig. 1c; paired lateral sclerotized processes long, tapered, curved laterad, each with a stout seta on its antero-lateral face. Cerci bilobed. Claspers broad at base tapering to rounded apices in ventral view, somewhat slipper-shaped in lateral view, vertical mesal lobes triangular, platelike; slender paired rods attached to the dorsal angle of the mesal process extend anteriorly to a membranous connection at extreme base of clasper. Aedeagus clavate apically.

Female and larvae not known.

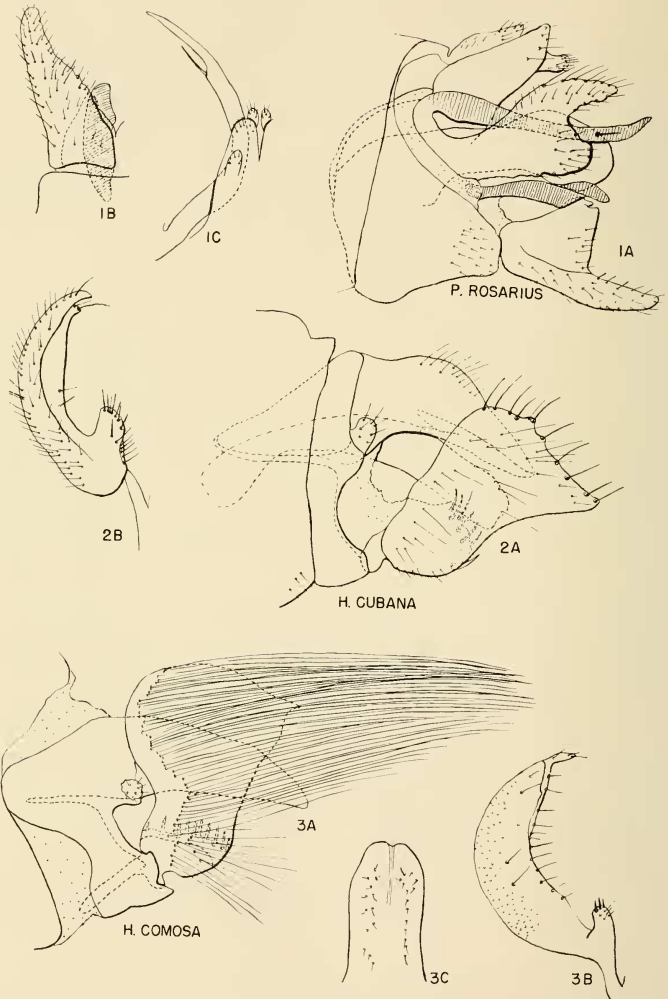
Holotype ♂—Cuba, Rancho Mundito, Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Rio Province, June 16, 1959, M. W. Sanderson.

Paratypes—Same data, 4 ♂; Cuba, Moa, Oriente Province, November 3–16, 1947, J. Acuna, 1 ♂.

This species is in the same group with *Polycentropus dominguensis* Banks from the Dominican Republic and the closely related *nigriceps* Banks from Cuba. All three species have bilobed cerci and similarly formed claspers. *Rosarius* differs from *nigriceps* in the shorter dorsal lobe of the cercus and the larger vertical mesal lobe of the claspers, and from *dominguensis* chiefly in the less elaborate dorsal process attached to the mesal lobe of the claspers and in its smaller size (*dominguensis* is 12 mm. long).

Although the series from Pinar del Rio and the single paratype from Moa are from opposite ends of the island, the male genitalia are identical.

¹ Work completed while at Illinois Natural History Survey.



HELICOPSYCHIDAE

Helicopsyche cubana, new species

Male.—Length 6 mm. Color light brown; antennae, legs and body straw yellow; wings with hyaline streaks at fork or $R_4 + R_5$, at crossvein r-m and at fork of $M_2 + M_3$. Wing venation and body form typical for genus. Male genitalia, fig. 2A, 2B, tenth tergite hood like, slightly emarginate at apex in dorsal view; cerci short, rounded; clasper broadly triangular in lateral aspect, apex somewhat attenuated and curved mesad, antero-dorsal corner rounded, dorsal margin with several stout setae, postero-ventral margin sinuate, basal mesal lobe spinose. Aedeagus tubular.

Holotype ♂. Cuba, Moa, Oriente Province, June 5, 1959, M. W. Sanderson, at light.

Helicopsyche comosa, new species.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Color light brown, body, legs and antennae yellowish-brown. Wings with hyaline areas as in preceding species. Wing venation typical for genus. Male genitalia, fig. 3A, 3B, 3C. Tenth tergite elongated and hoodlike, apex emarginate in dorsal view. Clasper in lateral aspect panduriform, postero-dorsal angle acuminate, lateral face covered with very long, fine, blackish hair, basal mesal lobe spiniform. Fig. 3B is of a denuded right clasper of the paratype, ventral aspect.

Holotype ♂. Cuba. Aspiro-Rangel, Pinar del Rio Province, June 16, 1959, M. W. Sanderson.

Paratype. Same data, 1 ♂.

These two species of *Helicopsyche* belong to the *planata-borealis-limnella* complex with species heretofore described only from the Central North America mainland. From *planata* Ross and *borealis* (Hagen) *cubana* differs in the more prolonged apex of the clasper and from *limnella* Ross in the more rounded dorsal margin of the clasper.

The extreme hairiness of the claspers in *comosa* is not found in any other described *Helicopsyche* in the New World. The hair is long and silky and its density conceals the outline of the clasper in a lateral aspect.

The shape of the spiniform basal mesal lobe also indicates the close relationship of *comosa* with the more primitive continental species.